

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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Rejected communications will not be re-
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Volume XXXIII.....No. 73

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PIKES OPERA HOUSE, 23d street, corner of Eighth
avenue.—DON GIOVANNI.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SAM.

HOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—PUTNAM—TOM CRINGLE.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—
NORRIS'S DAUGHTER.

FRENCH THEATRE, The Grand Depot.

LYONIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HENRY DEPUTY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
ROSEDALE.BARNARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-
way and Third street.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.STEINWAY HALL.—READING FROM SHAKESPEARE—
MACBETH FOR MEASURE.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GIMNASTICS,
EQUESTRIANISM, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 51 Broadway.—BOSTON COMIQUE
BALLET AND FANTASIE THEATRE.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS,
EQUESTRIANISM, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN EXHIBITATIONS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.TORY PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NIGRO MINSTRELS, &c.BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—
BALLET, PASTORAL, PASTORAL, &c.RINYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifth street.—THE
POLYMER. Matinee 2.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—POCAHONTAS—
GOOD FOR NOTHING.MRS. F. B. COWLEY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
THE OUTPOST.HOLLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTRELS.—RE-ENACTMENT OF THE WILD FAWN.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, March 13, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By special telegram from Naples, forwarded
through the Atlantic cable, we learn that Admiral
Farragut was entertained at a grand naval banquet
in that city yesterday.The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated mid-
night yesterday, March 12.The English House of Commons was debating the
"Irishmen's Bill" of Ireland. Government will permit a
bill to charter a Catholic University in Ireland. Ex-
Minister Adams has been complimented by the mem-
bers of the League of Peace in London. A law to
define the right of public meeting is before the
French Legislature. A Paris newspaper is being
presented under the new Press law.Consols, 95 1/2. Five-twenty, 71 1/2. London
and 75 1/2. Frankfurt.Cotton quiet, with middling uplands at 10 1/2.
Reinforcements lower. Provisions active.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the House bill for the relief
of certain exporters of distilled spirits was discussed
until the morning hour expired. The House bill
granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of
the war of 1812 was then called up, but after consid-
eration was postponed. Several private pension bills
were then passed.In the House the petition for destruction of bonds in
the Treasury Department was warmly discussed, on the
consideration of the report of the Committee of
Retrenchment, by Messrs. Logan, Van Wyck, Price
and others. The report was recommitted with in-
structions. The Freedmen's Bureau bill was called
up, but postponed without further action. The resolu-
tion to regulate the tariff for freight and passengers
on the Pacific railroads went over for further action.The Senate bill to amend the Judiciary act of Sep-
tember, 1855, relative to internal revenue officers was
passed. The House soon after adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate bills were reported for local improve-
ments in New York and authorizing Mr. Orton
and associates to lay a telegraph cable to France. Bills
were introduced for the better protection of travel-
ers on Fourth avenue, prohibiting the carrying of
concealed weapons in the Metropolitan district and
amending the law establishing the limits in the city
of Brooklyn. A bill appropriating \$900,000 of the
tax of last year for the support of common schools
was ordered to a third reading, and several private
bills were passed. The bill abolishing the Canal
Constructing Board was considered in the evening ses-
sion and a bill for the extension of Lexington avenue
to the Harlem river was introduced.In the Assembly bills making appropriations for
the payment of the Canal debt, the collection of tolls
and the superintendence of canals and providing
for a State tax on one mill for the construction of new
works and repairs were passed under a suspension
of the rule. In the evening session a bill providing
for the bonding of certain towns for the construction
of a railroad was ordered to a third reading.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By special telegrams from Mexico, dated March 4,
we learn that Congress has been prorogued until the
end of May. The Governor of Michoacan had been
authorised to punish kidnappers and bandits with
death. It was thought probable that the United
States gunboat Saginaw would interfere in the
trouble at Mazatlan.Our Aden, Arabia, correspondence is dated
January 23. It gives an account of the progress of
the French in the building of the Suez canal.Sandwich Islands advices to February 20 state that
at the recent elections some of the plantation hands
marched to the polls with the American flag at their
head and the Hawaiian flag at the rear of the pro-
cession.The President yesterday accepted the resignation
of Henry Stanbery as Attorney General of the United
States. Mr. Stanbery will, with others, defend the
President on the impeachment trial.General Hancock has issued an order fixing the
17th and 18th of April for the election on the ratifica-
tion of the new Louisiana constitution.The Harbours Cove bill, giving railroad companies
the right to increase their terminus and depot, was
passed in the New Jersey Senate yesterday.The trial of Jeff Davis was formally declared post-
poned yesterday in Judge Underwood's court at
Richmond until the 14th day of April next. Davis's
recognition is continued to that day.

The Canadian Parliament reconvened yesterday.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention
assembled in Worcester yesterday, and recommended
the names of Grant and Senator Wilson for the con-
sideration of the National Convention.The North and South Carolina Reconstruction
Conventions have both agreed to adjourn on the 17th
instant.The South Carolina Republican State Convention
met in Charleston yesterday and nominated a negro
named Cordia for Secretary of State. Half the dele-
gates elected to attend the National Convention at
Chicago are negroes.The Virginia Convention yesterday reconsidered
their disfranchising article, made it more stringent
and adopted it again.The Mississippi Convention yesterday did nothing
more important than considering the report on the
judiciary.In the Chamber of Commerce yesterday Ambrose
Snow was elected a Commissioner of Pilot vice
Thomas Dunham, deceased. A resolution relative to
the pending divergence of trade with the interior
from this city was adopted.The Spanish bark *Chenango* was attached and
seized yesterday by officers of Marshall Murray's de-
partment, on a charge of an attempt to defraud the
government by smuggling cigars, a large quantity of
which, it is alleged, she had on board and to tax
paid on them.In the Supreme Court, chambers, yesterday, the
case of Charles N. Eitel vs. Abram Wakeman came
before Judge Barnard on an application for the ap-
pointment of a referee to try the action. Plaintiff
sues to recover a balance of a check for \$10,000,
amounting to \$3,700, which he gave defendant to
furnish security for plaintiff's release from arrest by
the War Department, in March, 1865. Wakeman
withheld this balance as compensation for his ser-
vices in procuring Eitel's discharge on parole,
which he effected by reason of his great influence
with the President and Mrs. Lincoln and the As-
sistant Secretary of War. The bill of items, which
will be found in the law reports of the HERALD to-
day, is interesting. Decision reserved.In the United States Commissioner's office yester-
day the case of John N. Hanlon, William England
and Alfred Evans, charged with working an illicit
distillery in avenue A, which stood adjourned from
Tuesday last, was further adjourned until Tuesday
next.The steamship City of New York, Captain Halcrow,
of the human line, will sail from pier 45 North river,
at one o'clock to-morrow (Saturday), for Queenstown
and Liverpool. The mails for Great Britain and Ire-
land will close at the Post Office at twelve M.The steamship France, Captain Grace, of the Na-
tional line, will leave pier 47 North river at twelve
o'clock to-morrow for Liverpool, touching at Queens-
town.The Anchor line steamship Europa, Captain Craig,
will sail from pier 20 North river to-morrow (Sat-
urday), at noon, for Liverpool and Glasgow, calling at
London to land passengers, &c.The popular steamship George Cromwell, Captain
Vall, of H. B. Cromwell & Co.'s line, will leave pier
No. 9 North river at three o'clock P. M. on Saturday
for New Orleans direct.The Black Star line steamship Huntsville, Captain
Crownell, sails from pier 13 North river at three
o'clock to-morrow (Saturday), for Savannah.The steamship Matanzas, Captain Ryder, will sail
on the 14th inst., at three P. M., from pier 14 East
river, foot of Wall street, for Charleston, connecting
with steamers for Florida ports.The stock market was on the whole steady yester-
day. Governments were dull, but closed strong. Gold
closed at 139 1/2 a 139 3/4.

The Impeachment Trial of President Johnson

and the Probable Consequences.

In answer to the summons served upon him
some days ago, in the name of the Senate of
the United States, President Johnson, it is
understood, will, through his counsel, put in
his appearance before that high court to-day,
upon the important matters of his impeach-
ment by the House of Representatives, and his
trial upon the charges of "high crimes and
misdemeanors" preferred against him. His
counsel, it is believed, will be Hon. Henry
Stanbery, who has resigned the office of Attor-
ney General. In order to be perfectly free to give
his undivided attention to this case, Mr. Jere
Black, of Pennsylvania, and perhaps Mr.
David Dudley Field, of New York, and one or
two others. The managers on the part of the
House, the counsel for the prosecution, are
Messrs. Bingham, of Ohio (chairman); Bout-
well and Butler, of Massachusetts; Stevens
and Williams, of Pennsylvania; Wilson,
of Iowa (chairman of the House Judiciary Com-
mittee), and Logan, of Illinois.It is supposed that Mr. Johnson will ask
some twenty days' grace in which to prepare
his line of defence, and it is probable that this
day will be taken up with this question and
other preliminaries and in fixing the time for
the regular opening of the trial. It has been
hinted somewhat pretentiously in one of the
Washington journals that Mr. Johnson will
first object to the incompleteness of the court—
seven States being excluded; secondly, to every
Senator as a juror who has expressed a judg-
ment against him; and that, failing upon these
points, the accused will protest against the tri-
bunal before which he is called, resign his
office and appeal to the people for his vindica-
tion. We rather incline to the opinion, how-
ever, from the latest information on the sub-
ject, that Mr. Johnson has resolved upon the
policy of exhausting the prosecution by the de-
fensive expedients of a regular siege, and that
he entertains a lively hope that upon the con-
stitution and the technicalities of the Tenure
of Office act his "shrewd lawyers" will bring
about his acquittal. The managers of the
prosecution will, however, we are assured,
watch every opportunity and enforce every
rule of the court to make the trial
"short, sharp and decisive." They have
already done much in collecting facts, hunting
up and securing and examining witnesses and
in preparing their plan of action. Thus, it is
confidently said among the Washington radi-
cals outside the prosecution, that the House
managers will require only some three or four
days to make up their case before the court,
including the evidence and the law, the facts
and the arguments; and a radical contempo-
rary has "the highest authority" for the an-
nouncement that this trial will not last till
the dog days, but will be entirely over on or about
the first of May.Furthermore, we have it from the same au-
thority that "Mr. Johnson is not to be allowed
the time he expects," that "all patriots feel
that he has held possession of the government
too long, and are determined that he shall not
continue to abuse his high office an hour
longer than is absolutely demanded by the
interests of justice," and that "it is
generally conceded that the New Hamp-
shire election has cut the last plank
from under the President's feet." Such being
the case, we are again called to meet the ques-
tion, Why should the President seek to prolong
this trial in the hope of an escape, or why con-
sent to the profligate humiliation of a trial?
All that the radicals want of him is his office.
This they are resolved to have. Why, then, in
the loss of his place should he invite the alter-
native and the drawbacks of a removal? A
resignation on his part will end the matter at
once, and his reasons for this step, presented
in a stirring appeal to the people of the United
States, would be more effective in his behalf
than all that his lawyers are likely to do with a
court from which he has no prospect of escape.
Delay will not serve him, because within the
next two months there will almost certainly be
four, six or eight, and there may be ten, twelve
or more radical members added to the Senate
from the Southern States now in process of
radical reconstruction. Within less than thirty
days there may be two from Alabama added to
the radical majority, and so, if Mr. Johnsonhas resolved upon standing a trial, his policy is
rather to hasten than to delay the final verdict.It is enough, however, upon this branch of
the subject, that "Mr. Johnson is not to be
allowed the time he expects." That point
seems to be fixed. Next we are told that the
Hon. Ben Butler's pet impeachment article,
number ten, on "swinging round the circle,"
has not been abandoned, because it is the best
in the lot, and because its facts can readily be
established by the reporters of Mr. Johnson's
speeches on that ill-starred pilgrimage to
Chicago and the grave of poor Douglas and
back by way of St. Louis. It strikes us, how-
ever, that in this article number ten there is
room for the suspicion of a spiteful side blow
at the head of General Grant. It will be re-
membered that on that famous excursion
General Grant was the right bower of the
President and Admiral Farragut the left, on
every public reception, till Grant switched off,
while the Secretary of State acted as master of
ceremonies till laid up on the sick list.Butler, therefore, will be apt to make the most
of his opportunity in a cross-examination of
Grant touching that "swinging round the
circle," in return for that never-to-be-forgotten
compliment of the bottling up of said Butler at
Bernuda Hundred.In any event Andrew Johnson is to be dis-
placed. Who, then, will take his chair? "Old
Ben Wade," in the line of promotion. But it is
given out that, after sitting as a judge and
acting as a juror against Johnson, Wade, from
a sense of propriety and the fitness of things,
will decline the honor. Mr. Speaker Colfax,
of the House, will in this event become *pro-
tem*. President of the United States; and it is
said that as a fitting compensation for this de-
sirable arrangement Mr. Wade will get the nom-
ination for the Vice Presidency at Chicago. In
this view the probabilities are that the trial will
be pushed through before the 20th of May, so
that the Republican Convention may build
upon the corner stone of Andrew Johnson's
removal. This will be a safe proceeding with
the removal of Johnson; for then, having no
more favors to dispense, and being too late in
the field, he will have no friends to defend him.
The democracy will have other fish to fry, and the
popular judgment of the ex-President will go
against him by default. His best course, then,
would certainly appear to be a repudiation of
the tribunal before which he stands indicted,
the resignation of his office and an appeal to
the people, as St. Paul, with the sagacity of
an old campaigner, appealed from Festus to
Cæsar.

The Vote on the Alabama Constitution—

The New Law of Congress.

Several members in their places in Congress
have stated the vote in Alabama at seventy
thousand for the constitution and one thousand
against. They state it thus only to deceive.
The result, in truth, is quite different. The
registered vote of the State is in round num-
bers one hundred and seventy thousand, and
of this vote only seventy thousand were cast for
the constitution. Acting on the Reconstruction
law applied to this case as it stands, every vote
not cast for the constitution, whether cast
against it or whether not cast at all, is to be
counted in the negative. Therefore the vote
on the constitution is seventy thousand for and
a hundred thousand against. Disappointed
radicals attempt to argue all round this result.
But what is the great point in their argument?
It is that the negative vote was not cast; that
ninety-nine thousand of these voters did not
go to the polls. Let it be remembered that
staying away from the polls was a means that
the radicals had put in the hands of the people
to declare against the constitution. It was a
way in which to vote "no" under the law.
It was the simplest, easiest and most certain
way, and it was the way the opposition chose.
But this fact is considered of no weight in the
radical councils, and the law is to be set aside
on the strength of some wild romances about
intimidation and a great storm that kept the
people at home.The law is explicit. The opposition took full
advantage of it by staying at home, and so de-
feated the new Alabama constitution according
to the law. But the power of Congress being
absolute over this question of the admission of
States, if the two houses shall say the vote of
Alabama as given is satisfactory, Alabama
walks in, and that will be decisive. That
she will be so admitted we have no doubt. Meantime,
by default of the President the new bill
providing that a majority of the votes actually
cast in these reconstruction elections shall be
conclusive has become a law, so that the op-
position to the radicals in all these elections
henceforth will have to drop the policy of
"masterly inactivity" and go to the polls if
they wish to carry the day. Surely, too, if
the opposition party of registered voters can
defeat a constitution in Alabama by staying at
home, they can defeat it in Georgia by voting.
The new law is the general law of the land.
The law applied to Alabama was a radical
blunder.

British Jealousy of American Influence in

China.

It appears from our Hong Kong corre-
spondence, which was published in the HERALD
yesterday, that the British in China are very
sore at the appointment of Mr. Anson Burlingame
as Chinese Envoy to the United States and Europe.
Their newspapers complain bit-
terly of the appointment, and go so far even as
to recommend the English government to refuse
to recognize Mr. Burlingame as the Envoy of
China. They cannot disguise their jealousy and
indignation. They say "he (Mr. Burlingame)
had better confine himself to his own affairs,
and that when we (they) have to revise a treaty
or transact other business with the Chinese
government we can do so without the inter-
vention of foreign meddlers." This is highly
characteristic of the British everywhere, par-
ticularly in Asia, where they have assumed
supremacy all along. They cannot endure the
loss of their prestige and power in that part
of the world. They would ignore the fact that
the United States has become a mighty Power
and is destined to exercise a controlling in-
fluence over the transpacific countries of Asia.
But the Chinese government appreciates this
fact, as is strikingly shown in the appointment
of an American to the most important mission
ever sent from China. We hardly think the
English government or any other government
in Europe will be stupid enough to follow the
advice of these jealous British, colonists and
traders and refuse to recognize the "foreign
meddler" whom the Emperor of China haschosen for his Envoy. Mr. Burlingame, though
an American, goes on a mission which will be
to the interest of all civilized nations, and we
doubt not will be recognized in that character
in Europe. Our own government and people
should give all the *credit* possible to the distinc-
tion conferred on Mr. Burlingame and to his
mission.

The Democratic Convention—A Political

Dummy Versus a Popular Party.

The proceedings of the Democratic State
Convention afford no reason to believe that the
so-called democracy has either heart or brain
for the occasion that lies before it. Never
was there a grander opportunity than is now
presented for a party to retrieve ancient errors
or to establish original power in the political
destinies of a nation. Never was a country
riper for change, and change toward the most
distinct type of democratic ideas that is pos-
sible within our laws, than this country is at
the present hour. As we are now, the govern-
ment is in the hands of a party that has no
man's respect, that is scandalously corrupt,
that has no sense of political decency, that
keeps faith with no system and no principle,
that regards its own pledged word to the
nation as a thing to be kept or broken as may
best suit its convenience. How far such a
party may drive the nation all see. Hence
the people fret under its domination and
regard it with mingled indignation, contempt
and fear. The nation is ready for any change
that promises improvement; but, wisely sensi-
tive to every indication of party purpose and
spirit that time brings forth, it hesitates, as
change seems to threaten greater evils than
those it endeavors to escape.Thus last year, with radicalism in all
its deformity before the people and democ-
racy standing as a promise for the better, the
great Empire State gave fifty thousand ma-
jority against the "republican party." But this
vote turned the heads of the democrats. Mad
with triumph, they went so far in the assertion
of offensive ideas that the corrupt, selfish, reck-
less radicals seemed pure in comparison, and
New Hampshire has shown the result.It would seem not very difficult to take the
indication from these obvious signs—not very
difficult for sagacious leaders to hit a happy
medium between two such definite points—to
set their principles in honorable contrast to
the conduct of the dominant party and avoid
those declarations of doctrine that must forever
damn any party before the American people.
How did the democracy meet the case at
Albany? Did it what it might or could to put
Pendleton down and get rid of the burden of
copperhead principles generally—that is, it
did the little that words can do to that end. It
applauded a speech from Mr. Seymour—and a
good speech is something. It heard read a
declaration of principles which promised a
return of the golden age of the Union under
the auspices of a true and pure
democracy. But the one act of the Con-
vention belied all its words. It met
to appoint delegates to the National Con-
vention, and in performing that function its prac-
tical working leaders showed how little they
appreciated or cared for all the pretty phrases
of the orator and the platform writer. They
showed that in their hands democracy is once
more falling a victim to the disease that has
been fatal to it in every clime—a want of faith
in its own principles. In glancing down the
list of delegates the intellectual nothingness
of nine-tenths of the members is the most strik-
ing feature. And this points to the fact that
this delegation is only put up to vote as job-
bing managers behind shall dictate. This
democracy means, then, the rule of two or
three jobbers in office—a small and contempti-
ble Cæsarism. Cæsar was a democrat, too;
but he had such an appreciation of the brains
of his party that he did not think great ques-
tions were to be trusted to them, and he
arranged everything on a very simple basis to
have the democracy always in the right. This
is the game now played in the democratic
party; but men fool themselves greatly if they
suppose that the people will accept such a
political dummy in lieu of a party vigorous
and energetic, with the real life, the blood and
the thought of the people.

The Earl of Mayo on the State of Ireland.

The Earl of Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland,
is reported by telegraph to have made a very
curious speech in the British House of Com-
mons on Monday night. The telegraph may
have misrepresented him, but if it did not then
Earl Mayo is strangely inconsistent with his
truth. While admitting that great discon-
tent existed in Ireland he said that it was
"exclusively nourished by the Irish in Amer-
ica," thus endeavoring to throw the onus of
Irish disaffection upon the United States—a
most absurd idea; just as if it is not notorious
that Irishmen in Ireland were in a perpetual
state of discontent before there ever was an
organization here or before there was any such
thing as sympathy with what is called "the
Irish cause," or for the matter of that, before
America ceased to be a British colony. In
replying to Mr. Maguire and other speakers
Lord Mayo repelled "the charges of English
misgovernment," and to prove that no such thing
existed he cited the fact that the police force
of Ireland was composed entirely of natives of
that island. Why, about half the police force
of New York is composed of Irishmen and
nearly all its municipal officials are natives of
"that island." The same is true of the police
of Montreal, and no doubt if we could get hold
of the Valentine's Manual of Melbourne and
Sydney we should find that the same is true
there. It can hardly be regarded as a work of
"amelioration" to employ natives on public
service because there is no one else to perform
the duty.But then, says Lord Mayo, the consumption
of spirits in Ireland was increasing, and that is
"the best test of a people's prosperity." We
have been always told that the consumption of
spirits was among the sources of woe to Ire-
land; but then Lord Mayo looks at the ques-
tion, not from a temperance standpoint, nor
yet with the eye of a philanthropist. The large
consumption of spirits is an increased source
of revenue to England, and hence it
straightway becomes an evidence of the pros-
perity of Ireland to the mind of the representa-
tive of the British government in that country,
who is only second in rank to the Viceroy.
Now, the exchequer of Great Britain could be
largely benefited in this regard if the govern-
ment would only permit the great Fenian
army to go over to Ireland from this country,where whiskey is very dear and not often very
good. They would drink all the distilleries in
the island dry in a month and absolutely flood
the British treasury with revenue.It sounds strange to hear from the lips of
Earl Mayo the statement that Ireland is not
misgoverned, when the very county from
which he takes his title is in a state of almost
perpetual destitution, craving aid from this
country and elsewhere; and more strange still
when we see, after nearly five hundred years
of that kind of government, that the island is
now and has been in a state of discontent and
periodical rebellion during all that time.Either the telegraph has done injustice to the
Chief Secretary for Ireland or he has made the
weakest apology for a bad cause known in
history.

Lawless State of Things at Panama.

Our special Panama correspondence, pub-
lished yesterday, shows a deplorable state of
things on the Isthmus. The native rowdies,
mostly young men, have established a sort of
bandit reign of terror over the foreigners who
may be resident or temporarily staying there,
and the authorities coolly let the villains have
their way without any effort to suppress them.
One of the last outrages perpetrated was upon
our own correspondent at Panama, who was
deliberately shot by a ruffian that had
tracked him for the purpose. Notwith-
standing such a murderous attack, and
though seriously wounded, Mr. Fawcett
was advised by all the foreigners pres-
ent, including the most respectable men on
the Isthmus, not to prosecute the villain, as he
would not be able to get justice done, and
would only subject himself to further trouble
and danger. The Prefect of Panama took no
steps to have the criminal arrested, who pa-
raded the streets publicly with his friends,
boasting of having again intimidated the
"stranger." But this is only one of many
cases of outrage on foreigners which are con-
tinually occurring. In fact, murders, riots,
robberies and all sorts of outrages on foreign-
ers have accumulated to such a degree that
unless a remedy be soon provided it will be
impossible for strangers to live on the Isthmus.
It is evident from this state of things that Pa-
nama is fast tending to scenes of bloodshed
similar to those which occurred in 1856. Our
government should lose no time in investi-
gating these ruffianly occurrences at Panama
and in affording protection to our citizens.
The United States has too much at stake on
the Isthmus to allow the native semi-barbarians
to plunder and murder with impunity. Be-
sides, it is its duty to protect our citizens.
If the Panama authorities will not or cannot
protect them, let the guns of our navy give
these presumptuous wretches a lesson they
will not soon forget.

Our Proposed New City Post Office.

The new Post Office, we observe, is obtain-
ing a little attention in Congress. Our Post
Office building—that is to be—at the end of the
City Hall Park has come up for consideration
in a resolution by Mr. Van Wyck directing
the Secretary of the Treasury to have detailed
estimates, according to the plans presented by
the commission, and to report as to the mode
of construction and so forth. We believe that
some forty or fifty plans have been submitted,
but whether the Dutch Corinthian, the Fenian
Doric, the Swedish Ionic or the cosmopolitan
composite will be accepted we do not
know. In all probability the plan adopted
will be that which absorbs most money
and exhausts most time, like our County
Court House. The first appropriation for
the new Post Office ought to be about a
million of dollars. This, of course, will be
buried with the corner-stone; for according to
the usual way of erecting government build-
ings it will take about that amount to lay it.
From year to year further appropriations will
have to be made as the structure slowly—
indeed, we may say very slowly—lifts its ma-
jestic head above the level of the Park. How
happy will the "youngest inhabitant" of
New York be when he sees the work
completed, if, indeed, such a term of life
is vouchsafed to any of the present gen-
eration! Meantime, we really want a Post
Office building; we want it immediately.
In fact, for the old church concern in
Nassau street is a nuisance to those who have
to use it outside and to those who are
employed inside. If Congress takes any
action upon this matter it should limit the
time within which the new building is to be
completed and ready for use.

Greenwood Cemetery and the Health of the

City.

The annual report of the Board of Trustees
of Greenwood Cemetery exhibits a decrease of
fifteen thousand dollars in the receipts, owing
to the fact that the number of interments was
one thousand less than the preceding year.
This improvement in the sanitary condition of
the city may be partly accounted for by the
precautions taken against cholera last summer.
In warding off this epidemic the authorities
also succeeded in improving the general health
of the city. They should redouble their exer-
tions this spring in view of the horrible condi-
tion of the streets during the winter. The ac-
cumulation of filth, garbage, mud and snow
for the last four months will tax all the ener-
gies and resources of the health authorities to
have the city in a proper condition to meet the
terrible foe, pestilence, next summer. The
results of their action last year ought to en-
courage them to renewed exertions, so that the
summer may not come upon us unprepared.
There are many plague spots in the different
streets which are severely let alone by the
Street Cleaning Department, and which demand
thorough investigation at the hands of the
health authorities. The summer will be upon
us unawares if instant action be not taken to
place the city in a proper sanitary condition.

Prospect Park.

This delightful addition to the many other
agreeable features of Brooklyn is progressing
in a most satisfactory manner, if we can judge
from the report of the architects and superin-
tendents just presented to the Commissioners.
The report states that the length of drives
finished is 6,025 lineal feet, from 25 to 125 feet
wide, and the drives in progress extend over
8,285 lineal feet. The bridle walks in progress
amount to 4,800 feet, and are from 8 to 20 feet
wide. The walks finished are 4,875 feet long,
with a width of from 9 to 16 feet, and 16,547
feet of walks are in progress. The topographi-cal survey has been extended from west of
Flatbush avenue, and is now being made on
the ground east of that avenue. Brooklyn
being a suburb of New York, of course we
regard all that benefits that city as a part of
our own improvements, and as something that
will result quite as much to our advantage
as to that of the sister city. The location of
Prospect Park is as fine as could be desired.
Nature has done so much for it in the way of
old woods, knolls, pleasant little valleys and
opportunities for good views that there is not
much left for art to accomplish. The Brooklyn
Park will be another attraction to draw thou-
sands from abroad to the great metropolis.

The Latest from Japan.

In the HERALD of yesterday we published
quite a mass of intelligence relative to the
situation in Japan. The letter from the pen of
our special correspondent and the various ex-
tracts from the Japanese journals are interest-
ing and valuable, not alone because of